

## New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1865.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## Gold Closed Last Night at 130.

## THE WAR.

In the Grand Review which will take place at Washington on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the Tennessee, the Army of Georgia and Gen. Sherman's cavalry will participate. Gen. Meade will command on Tuesday and Gen. Sherman on Wednesday. There will be a "marching salute" in front of the White House, where the President, Cabinet and other high officials will view the pageant.

Gens. Grant and Meade have both testified before the Committee on the Conduct of the War that their relations with Mr. Stanton, as Secretary of War, have constantly been of the most friendly character, and that neither of them have had cause to complain of the Secretary's conduct toward them or (in the case of Gen. Grant) of any interference in their plans of campaign.

At the session of the Osborn Court-Martial yesterday, a deposition of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox, was offered, to which the prisoner's counsel objected, after which the Judge-Advocate rested for the prosecution. Gen. Pratt made a motion to dismiss the case for grounds stated, which was denied. The Court then adjourned until to-day.

A dispatch from Resaca, Ga., states that Jeff. Davis arrived at Macon on Monday and was sent on to Augusta. A second dispatch, from Nashville informs us that it was expected that his ex-Excellency would pass through that city en route to Washington, but that it was subsequently decided to send him North by sea from Savannah.

The Memphis Argus has information that the Rebel General Forrest was killed at Parkville, Ala., on the 13th instant, by four of his own men, to avenge the death of six of their comrades, who were ordered to be shot by Forrest the day before, for refusing to obey the orders of Johnston's surrender, which Forrest did not believe.

A large number of company and staff officers of volunteer regiments, absent from their commands on account of physical disability, or by virtue of leaves of absence granted them on their return to the loyal States as prisoners of war, were honorably mustered out of the service of the United States on the 15th inst.

A large mass meeting held at Paducah, Ky., passed resolutions denouncing those whose representations had caused the removal of Gen. Meredith from command in that District. Similar meetings were being held at various points throughout the District.

The Baltimore American has a special Annapolis dispatch announcing the arrival of a transport from Fernandina Fla., bringing 38 Rebel officers, including Col. Breckinridge, who was very indignant at not being allowed to land.

Thirteen steamers and the Rebel rams Nashville and Mary Ann have arrived at Mobile from the Tombigbee River, where they were taken by the Rebels after the evacuation.

Maj.-Gen. Thomas visited the Merchants' Exchange in Cincinnati, on Thursday, and was enthusiastically received. He has returned to Louisville.

Gen. Gideon J. Pillow has been captured near Selma. He was kept from going to his home through fear of guerrillas.

The paroled officers and men of Dick Taylor's army are said to be "overrunning" Mobile.

Gov. Brown of Georgia has been placed in the Old Capitol Prison at Washington.

Gens. Canby and Osterhaus reached New-Orleans from Mobile on the 12th inst.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Prince Gortschakoff, in the absence of the Emperor from St. Petersburg, has sent to Mr. de Stoeckel, the Russian Minister at Washington, an eloquent expression of horror at the assassination of President Lincoln, and warm sympathy for the Government and people of the United States in this their hour of calamity.

The rise in the Mississippi River has forced the levees, and the water now covers the immense area from the Red River to Donaldsonville and the Gulf Stream, from 30 to 50 miles in width. The suffering occasioned by this overflow is terrible, and the destruction of property is said to be beyond description.

A Nashville dispatch states that there is a spirited controversy going on there between Gov. Brown, as special agent of the Treasury Department, and Judge Tregg concerning certain confiscated property. Judge Tregg is understood to be hostile to the Confiscation law.

Margaret Boyle, at Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, threw a son-in-law, shockingly disfiguring him and causing intense suffering. The woman was arrested and held to answer on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

It is rumored in this city that Mr. J. J. Lewis, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has resigned, and that Mr. William Orton, Collector in the Sixth District, has been tendered the place.

The light-draught monitor Koka, which has been under way for a number of months at Kaighn's Point, Philadelphia, was launched on Thursday. She is 265 feet long, 45 feet breadth of beam, and 9 feet 8 inches depth of hold.

At an auction sale of United States transports in this city yesterday, the bark Voltigeur was sold for \$7,500, and the brig Dragon for \$6,000. As no bids were made for the steamers Cahawba and Detroit they were passed.

A reservoir dam broke away on Saturday night last at East Killbuck, Conn., and the freshet caused thereby did damage to mill and other property below, amounting to \$30,000.

A freight locomotive on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad exploded on Thursday, 14 miles from Chicago, instantly killing the engineer, fireman and a brakeman.

Robert Dale Owen is to be added to the list of those preparing "Lives" of President Lincoln. Mr. Owen's work is to be published in this city within the next two years.

A new club has been established in Brooklyn

under the title of "The Brooklyn Club." The clubhouse is situated at the corner of Clinton and Piermont-sts.

At the Session of the New School General Assembly in Brooklyn yesterday, two colored delegates were present. They were received with great cordiality.

Jeff. Davis was hung in effigy in San Francisco on the 18th. Arrests of rejoicers over President Lincoln's assassination still continue.

The Daily News "lays the flattering unction to its soul" that Jeff. Davis has not yet been captured, but will speedily turn up at Havana.

A delegation of Methodist clergymen visited President Johnson yesterday. Bishop Simpson made an address, to which the President responded.

A religious revival is in progress in Philadelphia, and preaching and extra religious services are held in several churches every evening.

Secretary Seward visited the State Department yesterday. He has already entered upon his official duties.

The retail prices of meats have declined about five cents per pound at Washington Market during the past week.

The California Branch Sanitary Commission has recently remitted to New-York \$14,000 in gold.

Steps are being taken in Cincinnati to purchase and give to Gen. Sherman a handsome residence.

Seven-Thirties were sold yesterday to the amount of \$782,550.

Gold opened yesterday at 130, sold as high as 131, and closed at 131. Government stocks are steady, and are not pressed for sale in any direction. The Stock Exchange market early in the day was strong. At the Stock Exchange the advance was lost. The market during the morning was very dull, but there was no disposition to accept lower rates, or to sell larger amounts were less than one million of dollars. At the Public Board prices were steady except Erie.

A variety of interesting and instructive reading will be found upon the inside and in the Supplement of this morning's paper.

The Hon. J. J. Lewis, we understand, has tendered his resignation as Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States, to take effect on the 1st of July next. Mr. William Orton of this city is to succeed Judge Lewis. His appointment is eminently suitable. As Collector for the Sixth District of this city he has acquired a practical knowledge of the subject of Internal Revenue, which renders him peculiarly fit for the duties of the office of Commissioner, and his high character as a business man of unimpeached integrity will command the confidence of the people. Ability and worth are qualities essential to the position, and they are combined in Mr. Orton.

Among the Commissioners elected to the New School Presbyterian General Assembly, which met in Brooklyn the day before yesterday, are two colored ministers, one from Philadelphia and the other from Newark. The Philadelphia delegate, the Rev. Thomas B. Reeve, was elected as alternate for the Rev. Dr. Brainard, the moderator of the General Assembly of last year. Dr. Brainard is of opinion that Mr. Reeve is the first colored man ever elected to any General Assembly, and he deems it eminently proper that the New School branch of the Presbyterian Church, having been the first to enunciate the principles of human freedom, should be the first to rise above the prejudices of caste. The New School Presbyterians, in welcoming the representatives of the colored race as members of the highest board of the church, have set a noble example to the other religious denominations of the land, the general imitation of which would powerfully aid in the elevation of the negroes and the reconstruction of the Southern churches, Southern society and the Federal Union.

## MR. BUCHANAN IN HISTORY.

We printed, some days since, a letter sent to us by the Hon. James Buchanan, ex-President of the United States, repelling certain imputations cast on him (not by us) with regard to the incipient stages of the gigantic Rebellion which so lately convulsed and has so terribly devastated our country. It seems to us that this letter left untouched several of the most important points in the case made against its author—points which we propose here to restate as we understand them, tendering to Mr. Buchanan the use of our columns for any explanation, comment or disclaimer he may see fit to offer. We wish to sift out and establish the exact truth—nothing more and nothing less. If Mr. Buchanan has been maligned, we would gladly be instrumental in his vindication. A life-long political opponent, we have ever received from him no other than the kindest personal treatment, and we would certainly do him no conscious injustice. Besides, Mr. B. grows old; he labors under grave imputations which are widely credited to his injury; and, if they are not well founded, it is high time they were combated and dispelled. If not fully confronted during his life-time, they are not likely to be scouted afterward.

The case made against Mr. Buchanan we understand to be as follows:

I. Messrs. Buchanan, Pierce and Douglas were rival candidates for the Democratic nomination for President before the National Convention held at Cincinnati in May, 1856. The contest was arduous, excited, protracted—neither candidate securing the requisite vote: but finally an adjournment was had, views and assurances confidentially interchanged, and, when the Convention reassembled next morning, Mr. B. was at once nominated by an almost unanimous vote.

II. The leader of the Pennsylvania delegation having returned thanks for the honor, &c., in a rather cold, non-committal speech, a feeling of dissatisfaction was widely evinced, relieved by Southern calls for "Black!" "Black!" Col. Samuel W. Black, a delegate from Western Pennsylvania, was thus induced to speak, which he did most ably and warmly, referring to the cordiality which had ever characterized the relations existing between the South and the Pennsylvania Democracy, assuring the former of the abiding gratitude of the latter for this new proof of confidence and regard from the latter, and pledging the "Keystone State" never to prove unfaithful to her Southern ally. Col. B. quoted from the Bible, in illus-

tration of the sentiment wherewith Pennsylvania regarded the South, the pathetic appeal of Ruth to Naomi, as follows:

"Entreat me not to leave thee, nor to refrain from following after thee: for whither thou goest I will go; and where thou lodgest I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God. Where thou diest, will I die; and there will I be buried: the Lord do to me, and more also, if I forget but death part thee and me."

This declaration was not only hailed with shouts by the Southrons present, but was then and there interpreted, by letter writers present, as a pledge that in case of a rupture of the Union, Pennsylvania, so far at least as her Democrats could direct her course, should go with the South.

III. Mr. Buchanan was visited at his residence, soon after this nomination, by a Committee appointed to notify him officially thereof, with whom he had a full and free conversation on the questions of the day. One of the Committee (the Hon. Albert G. Brown of Miss.) thereupon wrote home an admiring account of this interview and conference, which he closed with an assurance that Mr. Buchanan was "as true to the South as Mr. Calhoun ever was." [We quote this from recollection only.] Mr. Buchanan had previously assured his visitors that, if he could only acquire Cuba [then the pet scheme of the Slave Power] and settle the Slavery question, he would be willing to die, and let John C. Breckinridge be President.

IV. Mr. Buchanan was elected and duly inaugurated President. His prophetic eulogium on the Dred Scott decision and his support of every scheme of the Slave Power, including that infamous Lecompton Constitution for Kansas which Senator Hammond of S. C., after it had been defeated, though he had voted for it throughout, declared should have been promptly kicked out of Congress, are matters of history. John Sillid of Louisiana (now Confederate emissary at Paris) was his most intimate counselor. Howell Cobb, John B. Floyd, and Jacob Thompson (all among the earliest and most venomous traitors) were called by him into his Cabinet. And they were not kicked out of it after their complicity in the then opening Rebellion had become notorious and confessed, but resigned at their own convenience, when they could no longer serve the cause of Disunion better in the Cabinet than out of it.

V. Gen. Scott, so early as Oct., 1860, called the attention of Mr. Buchanan's War Secretary, and we think of Mr. Buchanan in person, to the urgent necessity then existing for immediately reinforcing and provisioning the Southern forts, especially those in Charleston harbor; but his representations were utterly disregarded, and everything left ready to drop into the lap of Secession. Meantime, Mr. Buchanan's War Secretary had long been industriously transferring arms, ordnance, &c., &c., from Northern to Southern arsenals and fortresses; and this work went quietly on till it was stopped by an uprising of the citizens of Pittsburgh, Pa.

VI. When the time arrived (Dec. 4, 1860,) for Mr. Buchanan to address to Congress and the country his last Annual Message, the work of Secession had already begun—the question of resistance or submission to its progress could no longer be evaded. He met it in these memorable words:

"The question, fairly stated is, Has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to coerce a State into submission which is attempting to withdraw, or has it withdrawn from the confederacy? I answered in the affirmative, it must be on the principle that the power has been conferred on Congress to make war on a State. After much serious reflection, I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress, nor to any other department of the Federal Government."

And Mr. Buchanan's entire course, from that hour to the close of his Administration, was held in strict conformity to this avowal. Can there be a doubt that the cost of our Civil War, in blood and treasure, would have been at least half saved, if our Government had been administered during the last six months of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, in the spirit and on the principles of Mr. Lincoln's? We have no shadow of hesitation on the subject. It was the headway gained by the Rebellion under the former's enormous, unresisted captures of guns, forts, arsenals, armories, sub-treasures, &c., &c.—that constituted the chief difficulty of the latter.

—Mr. Buchanan says that the Col. Black above referred to died fighting Secession at Gaines's Mill in June, 1862. True: but how does that prove that he did not make the speech reported in 1856? Great changes are often effected in less than six years. Mr. Stanton, for example, was Mr. Buchanan's Attorney-General from Dec. 20th, 1860, to the close of his Administration, and is not recorded to have then dissented from the policy that was letting the country drift to destruction. In fact, he has been charged in the Senate by Mr. Salsbury with having sympathized rather with the oppressed and indignant South than with the slowly arousing North. However that may be, his attitude and bearing in the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln and his successor have been quite other than could have been anticipated from an official counselor of Mr. Buchanan in his last evil days of unfulfilled responsibility. No one among us stands precisely where he did five or six years ago, any more than Col. Black at Gaines's Mill stood square on the platform he built for himself and his candidate at Cincinnati in 1856.

We conclude, therefore, that Mr. Buchanan's letter has not vindicated Mr. Buchanan's career. The main ground of objection has not been affected by it. It is not half so censurable in Col. Black to have made a bad pledge in order to insure his candidate's nomination and election, as it is in Mr. Buchanan to have fulfilled it.

Mr. Lewis R. Ryers, of the Board of Aldermen, writes us a dispassionate letter about the Tax Levy, whereof the only portion at all material is as follows:

"I personally charge the responsible editor of THE TRIBUNE with being in Albany on that eventful day on which the Tax Levy passed; that his presence produced temporary consternation among some of the managers and schemers; that it was soon understood that he had a little job of his own, which was the identical clause above referred to, and did not intend to interfere in other people's business if his matter could be attended to and the result was its insertion."

—To all which, Mr. Greeley replies that the

whole story, so far as he is concerned, is utterly without foundation, except in so far as his being in Albany is concerned; and he challenges Mr. Ryers to produce any person, no matter how reckless and disreputable, who will attempt to sustain the above charge as a witness. Now, Mr. Ryers, save your rhetoric and produce your testimony, on pain of being branded the inventor of the calumny whereof you stand forth the disseminator!

## EMPLOYMENT FOR THE SOLDIERS.

It will not be many days before the soldiers of the armies of the Union will be coming home. Next week is the great review in Washington, speedily after which it is understood the armies of the Potomac, of the Tennessee, of Georgia, and the rest, will be mustered out of service—their long toil honorably over, their new life at home to begin. What shall that life be?

We press that question upon the public. What shall the future of our soldiers be? They come back to us after three or four years of military life, their old occupations long since forsaken, their prospects sacrificed to the patriotic zeal that called them into the field. The question for us is whether we will allow the men who have saved the country to suffer because they saved it. It is a practical question, and appeals to practical men for its answer. To a considerable extent it is a question not of intent or of good will—for we should all say instantly that the soldiers ought to be cared for—but of method, of means, of good sense, and of organization. It is a question how we will endeavor to recognize the claim of the soldiers on the country—how we shall receive them on their return, how we shall take them back into civil and peaceful society, what employment we shall provide for them, and what effort we shall make to reinstate them into positions not less advantageous than those they occupied before the war.

The Sanitary Commission is trying to answer these questions. It has established a Bureau of Employment for Disabled and Honorably Discharged Soldiers. The purpose of this Bureau is to bring employers and those seeking employment together, and without charge to either. Its office, at No. 35 Chambers-st. in this city, is meant to be a rendezvous for returning soldiers, who may there register their names with a memorandum of the kind of employment they desire, and with such other information as employers will naturally expect. Those wishing workmen of any kind are invited to register their applications, stating wages, locality, prospect of permanent employment, and especially whether their work can be done by disabled men, and what sort of physical disability does not disqualify a soldier for the specified occupation. Those who are interested will find more precise information at the Bureau itself and from the circulars which it distributes.

We heartily commend this and all kindred efforts as likely to be useful, and as indispensable, but we by no means stop there. While urging due attention to these facilities—these means of help which make it easy for those desiring to help the soldier to direct their efforts in some safe channel—we are far from thinking that all our duty is done in calling attention to them. We urge still more strenuously that each individual ought to feel himself bound to contribute his personal efforts toward the same end which the Bureau contemplates and works for. We want every man and woman to feel that they owe something to the armies that have saved the country. Asking for nothing on the ground of charity, we ask for everything on the ground of duty and of obligation. Let no one appeal for charity to the returning soldiers. No man who has shouldered a musket in this war ought to be insulted with the proffer of alms. If he needs money or anything else, let him have it—but not as charity. Let him have it as a right, as something due to him and from us, but never as a charity. And so with the furnishing of employment. It ought to be given to the soldier by those who want work done—given with generous pay, and given to the soldier in preference to any other, and as his right. It will be found also that the armies contain great numbers of men who left excellent positions to enter it and who are no worse but better qualified by their long service in the field for the duties of civil life. They have the first claim both on private employers and on the Government.

One other point. This Bureau of Employment which the Sanitary Commission has opened in Chambers-st. is a sample of those which are to be or have been established all over the country. As they make no charge for services to either of the parties whom they benefit, their existence involves an expense, and we beg those who cannot in any other way help the soldiers to send a few dollars to these Bureaus. It is not possible at this moment to invest money to better advantage.

Forrest Killed Again.

On Thursday, May 18, 1865, The Memphis Argus has trustworthy information that the Rebel General Forrest was killed at Parkville, Ala., on the 13th, by four of his own men, to avenge the death of six of their comrades, who were ordered to be shot by Forrest the day before, for refusing to obey the orders of Johnston's surrender, which Forrest did not believe.

The Removal of Gen. Meredith.

PADUCAH, Ky., Wednesday, May 17, 1865. An immense mass meeting of Union men in this city have unanimously passed resolutions denouncing the men whose representations caused the removal of Gen. Meredith from command in this District as unworthy of belief; as the very worst enemies of the Union cause, and as opposed to the establishment of Peace.

The resolutions then go on to thank Gen. Meredith for his patriotic policy and urging President Johnson to reinstate him in command.

The resolutions also pledge the most earnest support to the present administration.

Similar meetings of loyal citizens are being held throughout the District, at which the men who caused Gen. Meredith's removal are bitterly denounced.

The Whereabouts of Jeff. Davis.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 19, 1865. A dispatch from Resaca, Ala., says that Jeff. Davis arrived at Macon on Monday, and was sent to Augusta, with a strong guard. Thence he will be taken to Fortress Monroe via Savannah.

Gen. Thomas at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 19, 1865. Major-Gen. Thomas visited the Merchants' Exchange yesterday, and was enthusiastically received. He has returned to Louisville.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.  
 THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.  
 WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }  
 Friday, May 19, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 233.—The following officers are hereby assigned to duty as Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned lands for the States set opposite their respective names:

They will report to Major-Gen. Howard, U. S. Vols., Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned lands in this City.

Brevet Major-Gen. R. Saxton, U. S. Vols. South Carolina and Georgia; Brig.-Gen. J. W. Sprague, U. S. Vols. Missouri and Arkansas; Brig.-Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, U. S. Vols. Kentucky and Tennessee; Major E. Whitteley, Judge Advocate for the State of Mississippi; Major T. W. Osborne, 1st New-York Artillery, for the State of Alabama; Capt. O. Brown, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, for the State of Virginia; Capt. Horace Jones, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, for North Carolina; Capt. Thomas W. Conway, Superintendent Freedmen, Department of the Gulf, for Louisiana.

By order of the Secretary of War,  
 E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adj.-Gen.  
 GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. Sherman and staff arrived at the headquarters prepared for their reception, on the road leading from Alexandria to this city, about noon to-day.

GEN. SWEENEY.

In compliance with an order from the War Department, Brig.-Gen. Sweeney reported in person to Gen. Sherman for assignment to duty. It is understood he will have a command in the Department of North Carolina.

THE REVIEW.

The most extensive arrangements are being made for the grand review next week. A large pavilion is being erected in front of the White House for seating the President, Cabinet, Lieutenant-General, Foreign Ministers, etc.

Members of the Cabinet, Heads of Military and Civil Departments and the Corps Diplomatics have been invited to seats on the platform erected for the reviewing officers.

ARRIVED.

The Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps arrived at Alexandria this afternoon and have gone into camp on the south side of the Manassas road, about four miles from Alexandria.

A RELIC.

Rev. Dr. Ryer has obtained for the use of the North-western Sanitary and Soldiers' Home Fair the book taken from Libby Prison, loaned by Secretary Stanton.

FOR THE FAIR.

Gen. Maynadier has issued an order to have made up for the use of the Ordnance and Trophy departments of the Fair, a complete assortment of the arms used in the service, with many captured guns, etc.

JEFF'S CHINOLINE.

The Secretary of War has promised to loan to the fair, if he gets them in time, the general assortment of chinoline which one Jefferson Davis had on at the time of his arrest. They are pretty sure to come.

GEN. GRANT.

Lieut. Gen. Grant expresses his most cordial sympathy with the fair; but it is doubtful whether he will be able to attend it.

THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

The vessels of the Potomac flotilla which the Government have to further use of, numbering over 50, are arriving at the yard. Their stores and guns are being removed.

VIRGINIA.

It has been decided to postpone the election of Congressmen and of the Legislature in Virginia until some assurances are received that the people intend to respect the new Constitution, and not abuse the privilege of voting by trying to give aid and comfort to the Rebellion and Slavery.

DISCHARGES.

Under the order to pay off and discharge all convalescent soldiers in Hospitals, great activity prevails in the Adjutant-General's office. The discharge papers of 1,300 soldiers were made out on Wednesday, and the whole number to be dismissed will be 50,000 immediately.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary Seward was at the State Department to-day for the first time since his assault.

FROM RICHMOND.

This morning the steamer John Brooks arrived from City Point with a large lot of machinery used in the Richmond armory by the Rebels, and which had been stolen by them at Harper's Ferry.

This machinery was all packed in boxes by the Rebels, and was ready for removal from Richmond, the boxes all bore the mark of Richmond C. S. Armory, and it was doubtless the intention of the Rebels to run them into North Carolina, as they were all directed Deep River, N. C.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 19, 1865. EXPECTED NORTH CAROLINIANS.

It is stated that the Administration has summoned the leading loyal citizens of North Carolina to confer upon the matter of the restoration of that State to its relations with the Government. Mr. W. W. Holden, ex-Gov. Swain, and other prominent citizens of North Carolina are expected soon to arrive on this mission.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary Seward, for the first time since the attempted assassination, went to the State Department to-day, and gave an audience to one of the members of the French Legation. The symptoms of Frederick W. Seward continue to improve.

PERSONAL.

D. A. Henderson, formerly Chief of the Requisition Bureau, who was suspended from his duties as Secretary of the Treasury Department, acting under written orders of that Department, rented out some abandoned property belonging to disloyal parties who were in the Southern Confederacy.

Judge Tregg, at present a prisoner of the Court, ordered a tenant of the Treasury Department to be dispossessed of a farm which he had restored from Brownlow and the property he rented to the owner, Gen. Lincoln on Governor Brownlow's application enforced the contract, and Judge Tregg's order was disregarded.

On Tuesday, Judge Tregg at Knoxville delivered a charge to the Grand Jury in which he directed them in strong language to indict Governor Brownlow for satisfaction in the present case.

Judge Tregg is understood to be hostile to the Confiscation law.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 18, 1865. Arrests for treason brawlers and of those who rejoice over the assassination of President Lincoln continue.

Jeff. Davis was hung in effigy this morning by loyal men. The figure appears in a woman's dress but with a man's boots in plain sight.

The California branch of the Sanitary Commission has remitted to New-York, by telegraph, \$14,000 in gold.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company announce that they have received the installment of Government bonds on the first thirty-one miles of their road, amounting to nearly a million and a quarter.

The steamship Sacramento sailed for Panama to-day with the mails and passengers for New-York. She takes out \$1,377,000 in gold, of which \$552,000 goes to New-York and the balance to Boston.

Sailed ship Asa Eldridge for Boston.

Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 19, 1865. The freight locomotive, No. 2, on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad exploded yesterday afternoon, when fourteen miles out, instantly killing the engineer, fireman and brakeman.

## FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND THE GULF.

## AFFAIRS AT MOBILE.

## Capture of the Rebel Gen. Pillow.

## Overflow of the Mississippi, and Immense Damage Thereby.

NEW-ORLE